CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1873.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

CITY COUNCIL GRANT AN EXTENSION OF TIME.

The Presentation of the Memorial of quested Conference Granted - Remarks of Alderman O'Neill-Mayor Wagener's Proposed City Improvements-The Ratification of Ordi-

A regular meeting of the City Council was held at five o'clock yesterday atternoon, at which the Mayor and fifteen Aldermen were present.

The following petitions and memorials were presented:

mances.

Petition of R. S. R. Chrietzberg for remission of penalty; referred to the committee on retrenchment and relief. Petition of Wm. Wilson for leave to take out a retail liquor license for six months; referred to the committee on licenses. Petition of Wm. Roland to have city garbage deposited on certain marsh lots in the suburbs; referred to Mayor. Petition of James McCabe that a previous petition for reduction of assessments be referred to the committee on licenses; granted. Petition of Johnson & Palmer, shipping agents, for the granting of a license suitable to their business, the license law not providing for the same; referred to the committe on licenses. Petition of J. H. Welchman for appointment of chimney contractor of Ward No. 5 in place of W. B. Daooster, deceased; received as information.

The following memorial of the committee recently appointed by the Chamber of Commerce was read by the Mayor as follows:

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 21, 1873.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council:
GENTLEMEN—The memorial of the undersigned respectfully showeth that they are a signed respectfully showeth that they are a committee appointed by the Charleston Chamber of Commerco, for the purpose of presenting to your honcrable body certain features of the ordinance ratified by the City Council on the 16th day of January, 1873, entitled "An ordinance to regulate licenses for 1873," which to them supers over 16 green of the country of the c which to them appear open to grave of jec-tions; and in order that the objects contemtions; and in order that the objects contemplated by their appointment may be more fully carried out, your mem rialists respectfully ask for a conference with your committee of ways and means for the purpose of presenting to their notice such provisions of the said ordinance as may be the subjects of grievages and also that the years. ance, and also that the imposition of the penalty for failure to take out licenses be de-ferred until your said committee of ways and means shall have reported thereon to your honorable body.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.,

ZIMMERMAN Da. ... WILLIAM RAVENEL, GEO. S. CAMERON, B. G. PINCK VEY, GEO. W. WILLIAMS, C. K. HUGER. WM. L. TRENHOLM.

Alderman O'Nelll made the following re-

Mr. Mayor—I move that the memorial be received as information. And in making the motion I beg to explain that I do so through no disrespect to the Chamber of Commerce, of which I have the honor of being a member. I am of opinion it has erred in leading its endorgement to an effort to contravene an ordinary. dorsement to an effort to contravene an ordi nance which, though printed and subject to discussion several days previous to its ratification, met with no similar opposition; and because it is too late in every respect, and would be an injustice to those citizens who have promptly responded and paid. I feel, sir, that it is due to myself as a member of the committee which modified the license bill, to say that I differ with those who believe the bill is emphatically deny that it was the intention of the committee or the bill to discriminate against the poor man in favor of the rich man. On the contrary, it is legibly written, all over the face of the bill, in characters intelligible to every poor man, just the reverse. But it is popular to cry poor man even with the rich. How is it attempted to be shown that the poor factor has been discriminated against? Because this year he is charged fifty dollars—one hundred per cent. less than last or previous years; and the sales of large houses are graduated to make up the difference? The as me rule prevails throughout the bill as ap-plicable to all dealers, lawyers, dentists, phy-sicians, banks, &c. and was even extended to the draymen; but it is said bankers are all classed alike. Well, I must confess, as one of the committee, my leniency did not extend far in that direction; but how does this comfar in that direction; but how does this comport with the popular clamor that we discriminated against the poor man and young beginner? Is not the reversible case, sir? What better proof than the fact that the poor, industrious men of our city, and many rich men, too, have already, without grumbling, paid nearly \$40,000, and only the corporations and a few rich traders have held back, and shown opposition at the eleventh hour. Mr. Mayor, the committee tried to be and a few rich traders have held back, and shown opposition at the eleventh hour. Mr. Mayor, the committee tried to be just to all, but it any discrimination to favor the poor man, knowing well that every dollar paid for license was just so much paid and discounted on the tax bill. They know, and never doubted, it was constitutional to grant licences for police purposes, and only for such do we seek them. The repealing of the State license, in fulfilment of party pledges affected not our right. ment of party pledges, affected not our right

Mr. Mayor, none of your committee was born to an inheritance. What they are and have they worked for. Yourself a bright example, I am sure I can say for us all, I know I can for myself, that all my sympathies are for the poor man; and I here disavow all desire for alliance with arisacracy. Therefore, sire for alliance with aristocracy. Therefore, sir, in justice to those who have paid licenses
I trust my motion will prevail.
In conclusion, I may remark that the com-

mittee have no claim to infallibility. They may have erred; but if so, it was, perhaps, by leaning overmuch to mercy's side. Modifications may be made not affecting the bill's interests, and yet satisfying the demands of dealers and factors, who cannot, in advance, estimate their sales and purchases. Later in the evening I propose to offer a resolution that will enable all such to overcome that difficulty by rendering to the appraiser quarter

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Alder man offered the following resolution:

\*\*Resolved, That wholesale dealers, factors and commission merchants, and all classes whose receipts, sales or purchases are graduated, shall, on payment of slipulated license fee, have permission to make quarterly returns of their receipts, sales or purchases, whereon to pay as demanded by terms of license bill, and that the time for receiving licenses be extended to and include Satur day, the 1st February.

Alderman Volgt said he was sorry to see a disposition on the part of Council to lag the memorial upon the table. He had always opposed the license law, on the ground that it discriminated against small traders. The very result had been brought about which he apprehended. The small traders had very generally already paid their licenses, while the wealthy merchants had held off and were prepared to dispute the legality of the tax. Me had warned Council of this fact, but the majority of that body differed with him, and they now found themselves in a dilemma. The interest of the city demanded that the burden of taxation be not thrown altogether upon the business community. By the terms of the law some merchants would have to pay a tax of five per cent. on their business, while others would only have to pay two per cent. He did not think that just, He saw no objection to the proposed conference between the committee of ways and means and the representatives of so respectable and influential a body as the Chamber of Commerce, and therefore requested Council to grant it, and hoped the motion to receive the memorial as information would be withdrawn. & Alderman Pelzer thought that there

very little opposition to the license law. The | Adderman Simonds objected to the hulding whole trouble had arisen from the fact that of another plank road, on the ground that the city appraiser endeavored to make mer chants estimate their business in advance He had been informed that the objections of the Chamber were grounded on that fact by the Chamber of Commerce-The Re- some of the gentlemen who got up the recent | structed to estimate the cost of such a road. meeting of that body.

Alderman Simonds thought that receiving the memorial as information was equivalent to laying it upon the table, which he thought was a violation of the courtesy due the gentlemen who composed the Chamber of Commerce. He therefore moved that the memo rial be referred to the committee on ways and

The Mayor said that he would have Council consider the consequences likely to result from granting the conference. The probability was that the granting of the conference would be followed at the next meeting by a petition from the draymen of like import to the memorial, which would in turn be followed by petitions from all classes of business men. He thought it was much better to dispose of the matter at once.

Alderman Bowen thought, notwithstanding the chances of other petitions being induced by a favorable reception of the memorial, that Council had better not disregard the equest contained in the memorial. Any class of citizens certainly had the right to petition Council about any matter, and he thought it a dangerous precedent to disregard such petitions.

The Mayor protested against the proceedings, as they tended to clog the financial regulations of Council. The citizens were paying up their licenses promptly, and the effect of granting the conference would be to stop the payments, and the city would not be able to meet the demands upon its treasury. Alderman Moran thought that the original resolution covered the ground, as most of the citizens had already paid their licenses.

The Mayor read over Alderman O'Nelli's resolution relative to the extension of the time for payment of the licenses.

Alderman Simonds moved to amend it by inserting the 1st of February instead of the 25th of January, which was adopted.

The resolution was then adopted as amended.

Alderman Simonds then pressed his resolution to refer the memorial to the committee of ways and mean?, made as an amendment to Alderman O'Nelll's resolution to receive 1 as information.

Alderman Pelzer, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, wished to know the sense of Council with regard to the holding of the conference. Should the committee consent or refuse to hold it?

Alderman Smith thought that the commit tee should be instructed to hold the conference. The gentlemen of the Chamber only wanted a modification of the license law. That had been effected by Alderman O'Neill's resolution. He considered that Council would be making a good point to authorize the conference. The gentlemen composing the committee from the Chamber were allor acknowledged ability, and they might make some valuable suggestions which Council might see fit to adopt.

Alderman Simonds thought the resolution alluded to met the desire of the committee, and that they would so express themselves. The conference would then be resolved into a simple interchange of friendly feeling.

The motion to refer the memorial to the committee of ways and means, with power to act, having been seconded by Alderman O'Neill, was then put and unanimously adopted.

The Mayor read a communication from George L. Buist, Esq., chairman of the board of firemasters, relative to the pelilion of the Young America Steam Fire Company for a temporary loan to purchase a supply of hose. The communication stated that the petition was endorsed by the board, and recommended to be granted, in accordance with the suggestions of the committees of conference of Council and board, which proposed that the city should purchase the hose needed by each company, and that the companies should repay the city in monthly instalments. Alderman Sweegan professed himself as not

nimical to the Fire Department. He had been told by the chief that each company was prepared to furnish itself, and he had been consequently surprised at the petition of the Young America. The impression had gone abroad that Council wished to take all power out of the hands of the board of firemasters, which was false, and he was prepared to show that the desire originated among the members of the board. The president of the Marion Fire Company had approached him at some previous time to have withdrawn from the board the power to pass its own bills for payment. That the city was not disposed to oppress the Fire Department was proved by the fact that the new ordinance to regulate the pay of the department appropriated two hundred dollars more than had been expended for that purpose in any previous year. If Council would grant the petition for the Young America, he advised that it should be made an exceptional case, as otherwise it would open the door for other petitions of similar nature, whereas the appropriation for the department was fixed by the bill.

Alderman Voigt moved that the petition be ranted, which was adopted. The Mayor read the following communica-

CHARLESTON, January 20, 1873.

Gentlemen of Council—The property-owners and residents of that section of King street, between Wentworth and Hasel streets, are now making a subscription for the purpose of having a Ballard payement put down. 1 am very desirous of initiating this improvement, to enable our citizens generally to indee, by actual even citizens generally to judge, by actual experience, what its advantage will be, and to perhaps, induce other sections to imitate so good and patriotic an example. The arrange-ments can be completed in a very short time, and the cost to the city will be less than two thousand dollars. I would, therefore, respectfully ask the consent of Council to have the work done under the supervision of Inspector

Lucas. I would, also, respectfully suggest that Rut ledge street, from Wentworth street to Line street, be planked, and that the city engineer be directed, immediately, to prepare plans and specifications, to be reported to Council for each at the next meeting, so that a call for esti-mates can be published.

I would, furthermore, respectfully suggest

hat a sufficient underdrain through treet to President street would remove great nuisance from that region of our city. The street and lots are subject to inundation at every rainfall, and cannot be otherwise reat every rainian, and cannot be otherwise re-lieved. A proper drain through Line street will also very likely relieve the low lots of Shepherd street, and benefit the residents of all that section greatly. I, therefore, respect-fully recommend that the engineer be instruct-ed to survey the localities, and report plans

nd specifications for its relief.

I had intended to have adverted to the above matters in my annual report, but hav-ing not yet received the reports of all departhowever, advancing, and we should not de ay necessary improvements Respectfully, JOHN A. WAGENER, Mayor.

such roads were injurious to the health of the

The Mayor explained that the communication tion advised only that the city engineer be in.

The recommendations contained in the com-A petition of Walter Webb, city contractor for setting out trees, to be allowed to remove the larger trees on the Battery from the inner

to the outside, for the purpose of securing a

better growth on the latter side, was referred to the Mayor, with power to act. A communication was received from the Board of Firemasters announcing the election of Mr. W. H. Smith as third assistant chief of the Fire Department, and of Mr. B. M. Strobel as clerk of the board, was received as infor-

mation and the elections confirmed. The quarterly return of the chief of police with an appended receipt of the city treasurer for \$346 85, was read and referred to the committee on accounts.

The committee on vacant offices reported that the office of chimney contractor for Ward 5 had been made vacant by the death of W. B Dacoster, and recommended that the clerk of Council be authorized to advertise an election to fill the same. Agreed to.

Alderman Voigt called the attention of Council to the fact that a large wooden building was being erected on Meeting street, near Oueen, in violation, he thought, of the ordinance regulating the construction of wooden and brick buildings. The city had been sued under the Pillsbury administration for allowing a wooden building to be erected in violation of that ordinance, and he thought the committee on brick and wooden buildings had better investigate the matter.

Alderman Sweegan explained that the building in question was being erected by Mr. George W. Eagan by permission of Council, and that Council had retained the right to remove the same at any time.

A favorable report was made on the petition of Mrs. C. H. Bernard for remission of penal

The ordinance to regulate the landing and storage of paval stores, and the ordinance to

regulate the pay of the Fire Department, were ratified. The committee on streets reported that the sidewalks of Lamboll street were repairing, in

accordance with the petition of the residents. The committee on printing reported that they had completed the contracts for adver tising with THE NEWS and the Courier on the basis of the estimates submitted at the last meeting, and their action was ratified by Council.

The bill to prevent the filling of streets and lots with certain material was taken up for its second reading. Alderman Moran moved to

lay it upon the table. L'or The second reading w .... ' postponed to the next meeting.

Alderman Pelzer gave notice of a bill to make appropriations to meet the liabilities of the city for the present fiscal year, and a bill to raise supplies for the present fiscal year, and asked that they be considered as having had their first reading. Agreed to. Council then adjourned.

THE LOUISIANA EMBROGLIO. Arrival of the Fusion Senator at the

Federal Capital.

Washington, January 21.

General W. L. McMillan. senator elect of the fusion legislature for Kellogg's vacancy, has arrived here. He served as eurgeon in the Russian army during the Crimean war, and was decorated by the Czar for distinguished services. He commanded a regiment of Ohio volunteers during the civil war, and attained the rank of brevet major-general. La, as a cotton planter, and was elected to the house and senate of Louisiana as a Re publican, to which party he has persistently adhered. He was not identified with the Liberal Republican party during the recent canvass. General McMillan married a sister of Governor Davidson, of Ohio. General Mc-Millan will not present his credentials until Mr. Ray, his competitor, elected by the Pinch-back legislature, shall have arrived; they hav-ing agreed that neither should take advan-tage of the other by earlier arrival here.

Question of Veracity-Judge Elmore Gives Attorney Williams the Lie.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21. NEW ORLEANS, January 21.

In the Kellogg Legislature the House resolution expelling nine members was postponed for a week. W. A. Elmore telegraphs H. Vogden, a member of the Louislana committee in Washington, as follows: In his statement to the President, as published in the telegrams this morning, Attorney-General Williams says that "on the morning of the 22d of November Mr. Elmore proceeded with an armed mob and seized the Eighth District Court before the hour to which it had adjourned.' statement is utterly false. Having been duly elected judge of the Eighth District Court by a majority of over ten thousand votes, com missioned and sworn, I opened the court with out objection. There was no mob pre armed or unarmed. About half an hour wards Judge Debrell appeared with the ex-sheriff, Lanolne, and attempted to take pos-session of the court. Thereupon I ordered Harper, the recognized sheriff of the court, to elect them. This was done, and Harper is the recognized sheriff of all the courts.

PARDONING A KU-KLUX.

The Doings of Congress-Colorado on the Carpet. WASHINGTON, January 21.

Howe is re-elected senator from Wisconsin, and Cameron from Pennsylvania.

George Sylvester Wright, from South Carolina, is pardoned. He was convicted of a violation of the enforcement law. C. W. Landon,

convicted of a violation of the revenue laws, in Mississippi, is also pardoned. In the House, the committee on appropriations were ordered to inquire into the details of the telegraph business. The election com-mittee reported that Walls (Radical) was not. Niback (Democrat) was, entitled to Florida No action was had on account of Walls's

absence. The admission of Colorado was dis-cussed all day.

In the Senate, West presented Pinchback's credentials. Alcorn introduced a bill favoring it, and addressed the Secate at great length in behalf of the Mississippi levees. A bill was Introduced by Wright, authorizing the reference to the Court of Claims of the claims of book agents of the Methodist Episcopal book agents Church, South.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, January 21. Probabilities: For New England, winds shifting to northerly and westerly on Wednesday, with falling temperature, rising barome ter and clearing weather, accompanied by oc-casionally light snow. For the South Atlan-tic and Middle States, rising barometer, fresh to brisk westerly to northerly winds, and clear and c'earing weather, with failing temperature over the latter, and possibly areas of light snow over the northern portion. For the Guif States, falling barometer, somewhat higher temperature, southeasterly and southerly winds and increasing cloudiness, with possibly threatening weather from Tennessee northward over Ohio and the southern shifting to southerly and easterly, rising temperature, cloudy weather and possibly light rain. For the northern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, easterly to northerly winds, cloudy weather and snow. For the Northwest, winds shifting to northerly and wester-ly with rising barometer, falling temperature, and clearing but partly cloudy weather. A portion of the afternooon telegraphic reports from Minnesota and Dacotah are missing. TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE!

THE LEGISLATURE AGREES TO AD-JOURN ON FEBRUARY 7.

Proceedings of Yesterday-Progress of the Crowded Calendar-A Rod in Pickle for the Sinking Fuad Commis-

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, January 21.

In the Senate Jervey introduced a bill to punish persons resisting the inspector of phosphates in the discharge of his duty; also to require phosphate companies to make monthly reports to the General Assembly. Hollingsnead introduced a bill to charter the Great Western and Southern Rallway Company, which proposes to run from Port Royal to the Ohio River. Gaillard offered a joint resolution o remit the State tax on the property of the Order of Odd Fellows, at the corner of Liberty street, Charleston, and to exempt the same pereafter from State taxes. Bosemon introluced the same resolution in the House.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the following bills: To require owners or lessees o remove fallen trees; to repeal the first section of the amended tax law of March 12, 1872; to abolish the office of county auditor; to make the office of county treasurer elect

The following bills passed, and were ordered to be sent to the House: Bill to incorporate the State Auxiliary Joint Stock Company; the resolution to allow David Cook to redeem forfeited lands; the bill to amend the act incorporating the Mechanics' and Farmers' Ruildng Association of Richland; the bill to charter the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroads; the bill to incorporate the Winyah and Santee Railroad.

The following House bills were passed, and ordered to be ratified: Bills to incorporate the Lincoln Light Infantry, the Bowen Riflemen, the National Zouaves, and the Irish Volunteer Rifle Club, of Charleston.

The following were referred to the judiciary committee: The bill to amend chapter 8 of the General Statutes relative to the boundary lines of Lancaster and York; the bill to regulate the service of process issuing from the Supreme Court; the bill to set apart a fund to pay witnesses and jurors; the bill to put purchasers of lands at tax sales in possession of the same; the bill to require trial justices to give bond and to define their duties: the bill to empower the City Council of Charleston to establish a House of Refuge and Industrial School. The following were referred to appropriate committees: Bill to prevent State and county officers from holding more than one office; the resolution to allow a special tax of two mills in Horry County.

A concurrent resolution was adopted by both Houses for an adjournment sine die on February 7th.

In the House, Grant (colored) offered a resolution to instruct the attorney-general to prosecute the late slaking fund commissioners. Cochrane introduced a bill to require the public funds to be deposited in certain banks to be designated by a financial board, and weekly reports of the transactions to be published in the newspapers. Minort introduced a concurrent resolution to provide for an investigation of the outstanding pay cer tificates and bills payable, which was adopted. Thomas introduced a bill to establish the new County of 1 orchester from portions of Charleston and Colleton. It proposes to take in the parishes of St. James' Goose Creek, St. Paul's and St. George's, Dorchester, with the

county seat at Summerville. The following were read a second time: Bill to incorporate the Charleston Ceastwise and Transportation Company; Joint resolution ow extra compensation to Judge Green bill to punish persons selling or conveying real or personal property on which a lien exist without giving notice to the purchaser; bill to smend section 2, chapter 25, of the General Statutes: resolution to refund excessive taxes to A. Williford, of York; resolution to relieve ex-Treasurer Russell, of Abbeville; bill to make appropriations for the salary of the members of the General Assembly; resolution to relieve ex-Sheriff Dent, of Richland; resolution for the commencement of proceedings

against the sinking fund commissioners. The following were killed: Bill to repeat the charter of Rantowle's Bridge; resolution to allow extra compensation to Judge Thomas; bill to repeal sections 55 and 56, chapter 120, of the General Statutes.

THE MODOC WAR.

Later Reports from the Field of Battle-The Indians Fought Desperately and Repuised Every Charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21. Additional reports from the scene of Friday's battle with the Modoc Indians represent that ten of the white troops were killed and thirty wounded. Lieutenant Roberts, of Fairchild's command, cannot live. The Modocs fought with the greatest desperation, springing from rock to rock, picking off soldiers, and obliging many of them to hide themselves till the darkness afforded the means for their escape The troops made several charges along the line of lava beds, but were repulsed. The howitzers could not be used to advantage owing to the dense fog. Captain Jack has the strongest natural position in the country.

SPARES FROM THE WIRES.

-Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis is dead. Conkling will be re-elected senator from New York to-morrow.

 Cobb Brothers' warehouse in Dey street. warehouse in Dev street New York, was burned yesterday. Loss \$100

-A large fire occurred at Parker's Landing Pa., yesterday. Loss \$250,000. Over one hundred families have been rendered home

less.
—In the Georgia Legislature yesterday, on
the first ballot for United States senator, the
vote stood: Gordon 93, Stephens 56, Ben
Hill 31, Fields 17, Akerman 13. The indications are that Gordon will be chosen to--Mrs. Mary Van Horne, a prominent mem

ber of the P. E. Church, recently deceased in New York, leaves in her will nearly half a million of dollars, the bulk of her property, to million of dollars, the bulk of her property, to the New York Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's Hospital, Five Points, House of Industry, Sopiety for Seamen, Home for the Friendless Women's Asylum, and many other charitable institutions.

SENATOR T. J. ROBERTSON.

The Washington correspondent of the Milwankee Sentinel, after giving an account of an interview with Minister Orr, says:

In closing, I may say a word of Senator Robertson, the only senator appearing here from South Carolina. The senator is living. with his family, a few doors from the Ebblit. He keeps a carriage, and is often seen on the He keeps a carriage, and is often seen on the avenue with his family. He is up in the hundreds of thousands as to property, and takes this sensible way of enjoying himself. "Character," I should say, goes a good way with the sensior. Like Governor Orr, he is trank felandly neigh-angler, well informed. frank, friendly, plain-spoken, well informed, straightforward, and what more can we ask? THE SCIENTIFIC RINGS.

How Uncle Sam is Bled by the Savants of the Capital-A Glimpse Behind the

(New York Herald's Washington Letter ] Washington society has, like Saturn and New York politics, its "rings" clearly defined, and more firmly banded together than the Arch Perpetual Tycoons of the upper degrees of Freemasonry. Few strangers are ever admitted into the festive gatherings of these exclusive sets, and whenever a Congressman is invited he is made to understand that he is highly honored.

is headed by the venerable Professor Henry, who is high custodian of that enlarged archi-tectural toy, the Smithsonian Institution. To make room for his charming family, and to have a spare bed for a visiting savant, the professor has had to benevolently turn over the library of the establishment to Congress, which has given shelter at the Capitol and payo the librarian, and he has also donated the entomological accommon the entomological specimens to the department of agriculture, where the bugs are cared for without cost to him. The collections of the exploring expeditions of the govern-ment are retained, as Congress appropriate ment are retained, as Congress appropriates \$15,000 per annum for their care, and has been asked this year to donate \$20,000 more to fit up a new museum hall, with \$12,000 to heat the establishment. The right-hand man of the Smithsoniao, Professor Baird, receives some \$20,000 for prosecuting his laquiries into the decrease of food-fishes, and for the introduction of shad into the western waters, and the government printing office publishes the annual report free, so Professor Henry has at. annual report free, so Professor Henry has at his disposal the \$39,000 per annum which Uncle Sam has to pay, because of the investment in worthless bonds of old Smithson's bequest. But the amount of knowledge "diffused among men" in return for these large appropriations from the public treasury is so great that the profane only dare allude to it in whispers, especially those admitted to the charming hospitalities of the institution.

THE COAST SURVEY

is another delightful nucleus around which may be found some of the most charming people in Washington, although the superin-tendent, Professor Pierce, is domiciliated at Harvard College. His assistant, Professor Hilyard, who runs the machine, has an attrac-tive house on N street; and of all the pleasan resorts in the suburbs none is more delightful than "Brentwood," where the hydrographic man of the concern, Captain Patterson, dis-penses rural hospitalities. But the great social charm of the Coast Survey is its "parties" who go north in the summer and south in the winter, and on which young men out of health or business go, receiving the "com-pensation to civilians," which forms a pleasant item in the sum of \$732,000, which Professor Pierce estimates his expenses at. In ante bellum days some ignorant barbarlan would occasionally rise in Congress to intimate that this survey of the coast had cost too much money, and that it could have been done for half of the millions then spent on it. But of late it is such a convenient haven of reluge has the audacity to question the value of its geodetic connections, its hydrographic recon-noissances, its magnetic observations, or the social pre-eminence of its officers. True, the engineer corps is doing the same work on the great lakes and across the continent better and for less money, but the social position of the coast survey people, you know, keeps it

A LIGHTHOUSE IN THE SKIES

was the derisive terms applied by the Demo-crats to President John Quincy Adams's pro-ject for a national observatory, and it was denounced as an unconstitutional expenditure. nounced as an unconstitutional expenditure. But finally a "bureau of navigation" was established in the navy department for the regulation of chronometers, and this has grown into a full-fiedged observatory. There is a full naval staff, with an admiral at its head, and a dozen or more subordinate officials, besides civilians to do the work, the annual cost being about \$25,000 in addition to the pay and allowances of the naval men. It is a charming spot, though, when the malaria is not floating on the adjacent lowlands, and M. F. floating on the adjacent lowlands, and M. F. Maury, who got it up as a life-home, but went into Secessia, must often wish himself back again. What can be more agreeable for a gal lant young representative than to take a huck (paid for out of the contingent expense fund) and escort a couple of fair friends to the observatory, where they can clamber up into the revolving dome and take peeps at the planets? revolving dome and take peeps at the plants: There is a huge book of cabalistic signs and figures prepared here also, called "The American Ephemerist." Just think of that! Who envies the officers or the civilians at the observatory their places so long as the establishment has to stagger under the responsibility of such a work, which would have made Dominie Samson ejaculate, "Prodigious!"

ANOTHER EUROPEAN NOTION which has recently cropped out in this same Bureau of Navigation of the Navy, is a "Hy-drographic Office" for supplying charts to men-of-war and merchantmen. The hydromen-oi-war and merchantmen. The hydro-grapher is Commodore Wyman; the assistant hydrographer is Commander Shirk, and there

are a dozen subordinate officers. Lust year, which was the commencement of the estab-lishment, the bills, other than pay and allow-ances, were \$97,500, but this year the jovial Robeson asks for \$218,300.

OTHER SCIENTIFIC MEN are quartered in the ordnance corps of the

army and of the navy, at the arsenal on Green-leal's Point, at the marine hospital, and in the recesses of the General Land Office, and of the Patent Office. Then we have the govern-ment explorers, who go forth each spring with their appropriations, and who return in December with accounts of wonderful sights of their disbursements. Even the travellers, who saw the phoenix expire in her odoriferous nest, whence the regenerated chick soon flew forth, or who had found dead lions slain by the quills shot from its own body by some "fretful porcupine," or who knew that the stare of the basilisk was death even these, who saw unicorns graze and heard mermalds sing—were oracles of truth compared with our explorers. But our Marco

"scientific society," as their romances fasci-nate congressmen and aid in making the most stingy Western members vote loudly "Aye" on the luems of scientific expenditure. THE ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS

Polos and Mendez Pintos are valuable in our

which have established themselves here within the past five-and-twenty years are a part of the "scientific society ring," and strengthen it much. There is no more delightful drive in pleasant weather than to the "Government pleasant weather than to the "Government Hospital for the Insane," where the courteous superintendent, Dr. Nicholis, exercises liberal hospitality, and yet he has only asked Congress to appropriate \$130,000 for his disbursement curing the next fiscal year. The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located on Amos Kendall's old estate, which is another pleasant place to visit in the summer, only requires \$48,000 a year to run it, and the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum is equally modest in its demands. The Reform School, located in the picturesque site known as Fort Lincoln during the war, gets known as Fort Lincoln during the war, gets llers' Home, that lovely rural retreat north of the city, maintained by the fines imposed on living soldiers and the unclaimed pay of those deceased, amounting to about \$100,000 a year or more, and affording a charming home for a few veterans and a favored lot of officers. All the "aforesaid" retreats for talent and respectability furnish

A UNITED STRENGTH

which no Congressman can resist, and the million and a half of money which is voted them is accepted as a pairry offering to science, which brave men and fair women acknowledge by dispensing delightful hospi-tality. Occasionally Agassiz or some other notable comes to aid by his presence, and on the whole this scientific wheel is a feature of the government machine.

BEYOND THE BRINE.

Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clothlide, paid a visit yesterday to Queen Victoria.

The Honorable Stephen Lushington, D. C. L., dled yesterday.

London, January 21.

THE BIRTHDAY OF LEE.

CELEBRATION OF THE DAY IN THE FOREST CITY.

The Grand Oration of General Wade Hampton.

The celebration of the birthday of General Lee at Savannah on Monday was an imposing affair. The day was observed as a general holiday. The volunteer companies turned out in full force, and were reviewed by Generals Hampton, Kershaw, Johnston, Lawton and Jackson. The Johnston Light Infantry escorted General Wade Hampton to the theatre where the oration was to be delivered. After the applause consequent upon his introduction had subsided, General Hampton said:

Once again, and for the last time, I seem placed on duty in the service of my old com-mander, and the voice that summons me here, waking many of the prondest though saddest emotions of my heart, comes from the tomb of him who, though "dead, yet speaketh."

In reference to the history of the war he

Not until the heat of passion, the mists of so deeply stained American annals during the last decade, have subsided, can the true story of this last great revolution be given to the world. Then will the impartial historian be called on to tell with what heartfelt reluctance the South, driven to desperation, severed the bonds, no longer fraternal, which bound her to that Union she had so largely aided to make, and threw off a government which her wi-dom had mainly formed, and which her patriotism and her genius had so greatly illus

He then proceeded to give a full and complete account of General Lee's illustrious career. Of the gallantry and Christian forbearance and patriotism of General Lee's nature, he sald:

When standing by the grave which had jus when standing by the grave which had use been closed over our great captain, President Davis, while paying a noble tribute to his memory, referred to this part of his military career in the following language: "When Vir-ginia joined the Confederacy, Robert Lee, the highest officer in the little army of Virginia, came to Richmond, and not pausing to inquire what would be his rank in the service of the Confederacy went to Western Virginia under what would be his rank in the kervice of the Confederacy, went to Western Virginia under the belief that he was still an officer of the State. He came back carrying the heavy weight of defeat, and unappreciated by the people whom he served, for they could not know as I know, that if his plans and orders had been carried out, the result would have been victory rather than retreat. You did been victory rather than retreat. You did not know, for I would not have known it, had he not breathed it in my ear, only at my earnest request, and begging that nothing be said about it. \* \* Yet through all this, with a magnanimity rarely equalled, he stood in allence without defending himself or allow-ing others to detend him, for he was unwilling to offend any one who was wearing a sword and striking blows for the Confederacy.

The great soldier who had nitherto com-manded with such signal ability the army in Virgiola—General Johnston—(thundering ap-plause)—having been severely wounded in the battle of Seven Pines, on the 31st of May, General Lee was appointed to succeed him, and assumed command on the 2d of June. From this time until the close of the war, the history of General Lee is the history of the immortal army of Northern Virginia—that poblest army that ever trod this earth. To noblest army that ever trod this earth. To record the unparalleled achievements of that army while directed by the genius of Lee, would be a task far too great to come within the scope of an address such as the present. General Hampton reviewed at length the

military achievements of General Lee and of his gallant soldiers, and, in conclusion, said: It has been my object not to embarrass the It has been my object not to emberrase the narrative by any criticisms of my own, but to let the great actions which marked that career through its whole progress speak for themselves. From these actions the verdict of history will, after all, be made up, and that verdict neither the praise of his friends nor the censure of his enemies will be able to influence. We place him without one doubt between the constraints and the second of the second o fore that august tribunal, feeling assured that his motives, his deeds, and his virtues will be judged by posterity as we, his countrymen, judge them now.

"His grandeur he derived from Heaven alore, For he was great ere fortune made him sol and was, like mist, that rise against the sun. Made him but greater seem, not g eater grow.

"His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest, His name a great example made to show; How strangely high endeavors may be blessed, Where piety and valor jointly go." At the close of General Lee's military ser

vice he retired quietly to private life, and though the record left by him as a private citizen is as noble as any portion of his whole career, it was, unfortunately for the South and for the world, all too brief. He lost no time left and restrict but set himself seasons. and for the world, all too brief. He lost he time in vain regrets, but set himself resolutely to fulfil the duties that were before him.

Offers of assistance poured in whom him from all quarters, but though deeply touched by this evidence of the love entertained for him, he refused them all, saying, "My irlends heart offered me averaging except work." him, he refused them all, saying, "My irlends have offered me everything except work." He felt that it was his duty to work, and with him "duty was the sublimest word in our language." Surrounded by all that domestic affection could give, or public veneration bestow, it was the fond hope of our people that he would long be spared to the South to teach her sons to follow his example and emulate his virtues. But he himself felt that the wounds his heart had received were mortal. When he rallied from his first felt that the wounds his heart had received were mortal. When he rallied from his first attack and we were cheered by the hope that his precious life would be spared, a friend called to congratulate him on his convalescence and to express the hope that his health would soon be fully restored. Shaking his head gravely and placing his hand upon his heart, he replied: "No, the trouble is here." the trouble was, indeed, there. For the sorrows, the afflictions and the wrongs of the people whom he loved so well, were snapping, one by one, his heartstrings, and he fell at last, dying as truly for the South as if he had fell to be seen on the bloodiest field he ever won in her defence. And thus he passe away from the scenes of his labors and his glory to appear at the bar of that great Judge who alone can and will decide whether the who alone can and will decide whether the cause in which he fought was right or wrong. But though he is no longer with us, his example, his fame and his virtues are still left to us, and he thus is not dead.

But strew his ashes to the wind, Whose sword or voice has served mankind, And is he dead whose givrious mind Lifts thine on hig To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

Ist death to fall for freedom's right? He's dead alor e that lacks her light, and murder sulles in Heaven's sight The sword ne draws. What can alone ennoble fight? A noble cause.

At the conclusion of the address, which was enthusiastically applauded, three rousing cheers for General Hampton were given. The Savannah News, in closing its report of

the ceremonies of the day, says: "All agree that the display by our volunteer military was in every respect a grand and imposing one, and was highly gratifying and creditable to our city. The demonstration was emphatically a public one, and was participated in by all classes, business of every kind being virtually suspended. The birthday of the Grand Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia should ever be observed by the Southern people as an event that gave to the world a hero and Christian soldier, whose like has never been seen before or since, and the grand, enthusiastic demonstration in Savannah yesterday is satisfactory evidence that Georgians at least will do this honor to him who has aptly been termed a second Washington-'first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

—On Sunday night last four residences in Augusta were burgiariously entered and suc-cessful robberies committed in three of them.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. THE BYRON FAMILY.

The Latest Phase of the Leigh Scandal

-Mrs. Somerville on Lady Levelace and Her Relations.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.] The day after Christmas, 1871, in a comfort-

ble stone mansion standing at one of the angles of the Braschi Palace, near the Plazze Navona, in Rome, I saw that venerable old lady, who had been regarded for forty years, by all the savans of Europe, as the most wonder-ful woman of the century. It was Mrs. Som-erville's birthday, and in honor of her having entered—with good health, perfect senses (save a slight deafness) and unimpaired mind-upon her ninety-second year. a few While Mrs. Somerville was thus chatting on

abort her old irlends, lunch was announced.
Pr .oring to remain behind with the venerable lady, I toek occasion, from the absence of the others, to ask her of the conclusion of Lady Lovelace's life. "It was a sad one," she said. "Surrounded by all that affinence, position in society, kind friends, a tender husband and promising children could bestow, the restless spirit inherited from the Byrons could not be satisfied. She bet high at horse races, played for large takes at cards, fre-quented the ronge-et-our gambling tables during the season at Baden-Baden and Wiesbaden; and, during the railway mania in England, when George Hudeon was 'King,' entered deeply into speculations. Lord Lovelace was either ignorant of all this, or choose to appear so. She had, besides settlements made upon her on her marriage deviages transfer. held for her by ante-nuptial deeds, consisting of property inherited from her maternal grandiather, the income of which was her own. The failure of her agent, through whom she bought and sold railway stocks, involved her in debts she could not discharge, and to save her good name her husband paid them. I think the chagrin arising from this brought on the disease from which she died."

iled."
"She had all the proud spirit of her father,

"Yes; and combined with that all the ex-'Yes; and combined with that all the ex-treme eccentricities of her mother. She could be both of the most genial warmth and arctic coldness to her friends. As each morning's freak took her, such was her mood through the day. You never knew beforehand where you were to find her. She would sometimes for weeks together, become so absorbed in mathematical studies—in La Piace's most ab-struse calculations, in physical astronomy, in the calculations, in physical astronomy, in the calculations, the same intensity, she would travel from place to place on the contigotten. Again, with the same intensity, she would travel from place to place on the continent, would follow up the dissipations of London society through a whole season with all the crazy eagerness of a girl at her first entrance into life; would be present at all the great horse-races on both sides of the channel, and would gamble unscruppliculty everywhere. She was also as extremely seifish as she was heedlessly rash, and it was from this, added to her frequent coldness of manner. added to her frequent coldness of manner, that she retained no constant friends."

that she retained no constant friends."

"Did she resemble her father or mother most in personal appearance?"

"Her lather; and was as beautiful a woman as he was a handsome man. When she was staying at Cliffon, with her mother, the year before she became Lady Lovelace, I never saw a more lovely young woman. To the white clear skin, large, liquid eyes, dark wavy tresses, Grecian features, and small hands and feet of her lather, she added the thoughtful expression of Lord Noel Byron. Her forehead was lower than Lord Byron's, but this only added to her beauty. She read the "Mecanique Celeste" of La Place, in which he traces the influence of gravitation from the elliptical motions of the planets to its most remote effects on their mutual perturbations—a work, you are aware, which I subsequently translated—under my direction for several weeks, and I am sure I never saw clear understanding embodied in physical beauty to so great a degree as there was apparent in Ada Byron whenever she arrived at a full comprehension of a great astronomical truth. Besides, her voice was low, sweet, and singularly well modulated."

"Had she, as the world believes, been reared by her mother in entire ignorance of her father's works." "Did she resemble her father or mother

"I do not know. She never spoke of him. whether Lady Byron was present or absent. It could have made no difference, however, "She had no taste whatever for poetry."

"She had other family troubles besides those which arose from her uneasy disposition, had she not, Mrs. Somerville?"

"Poor lady, yes. There were frequent quar-

Lady Noel Byron. Then was that terrible affair about Medora Leigh, which lasted through years, and which kept Lady Lovelace in constant fear of some public exposure. Then there was the Leigh family, never rep-

Then there was the Leigh family, never reputable, always in poverty, about whom disgrac-ful scandals were forever in circulation."
"But you place no credit in Mrs. Beecher Stowe's terrible revelations?"
"Whether I do or not one thing is certain, and that is, the revelation is not, as the world supposes, something new. I have heard of it many, many years. It was current before Lord Byron died. Lady Lovelace believed it, and always spoke of Medora Leigh, the alleged fruit of the incest, as her sister. Lady Byron regarded Medora Leigh as her husband's child."

band's child."

"But long after this Lady Byron was on terms of friendship with Mrs. Leigh, which seems hardly consistent with the belief in such an unnatural deed. And, besides, Mr. Leigh lived with his wife for many years after the scandal was afloat."

"Of Lady Byron's conduct in this, as in a thousand other lostances, no explanation can be given that is consistent with human nature as we know it in others. She was a woman entirely sul generis, never sure of herself.

as we know it in others. She was a woman entirely sul generis, never sure of herself, never trastworthy to her friends or the world. Whenever the cold of the north pole came down upon her, as it was likely to do at any time, she was no longer subject to ordinary motives. I can conceive of her making a bosom friend of Mrs. Leigh, as she did, after she believed the alleged incest, and persuaded herself that her motives were divine. Lady Byron's likes and dislikes were as much without reason as they were without control. In the many schools of which she was paironess, there were no rules which she would not abbitrailly alter no engagement which she there were no rules which she would not arbitrarily alter, no engagement which she would not deliberately break. As for Mr. Leigh's remaining with his wife after he must have heard the scandal, he had, in fact, nowhere else to live. Poor, shiftless, unintelliwhere else to live. Poor, shiftless, unintelligent, without the pride that scorns an almstaking or the force that wine bread, he was from the beginning a beneficiary upon his wife's pittasce of property. Besides he was a Byron, as was his wife, and there is taint in the blood."

"Running down through several generations. I am told?"

"Hunning down through several generations, I am told?"

"Yes; from Admiral Byron to Lady Lovelace's oldest son, Lord Ockam, there were four
steps, every one making a lower descent than
its predecessor. It was a good thing for his
family and the world that death out short the
disgraceful career of the last. Without the
rits of his race, he inherited all its vices.
Cashiered from the army for cowardice, and
expelled from the navy for petty larcenies;
shipping before the mast in a drunken frolic,
and begging as a miserable outcast in the
slums of Calcutts, earning a bare livelihood as
a touter around the whatves of New York,
and dying of delirium tremens while employed as a common laborer in Scott Russell's shippard in London—he would seem to
have embodied within himself all the vices
of an outlaw and all the meaanesses of a vagabout."

"How about the present inheritor of the title, madame?"
"Ab, my dear sir, we have already broken

the rule which tells us to speak only well of the dead. With your leave, we will not break another to-day. It is but justice for me to add, however, that of the present family I never neard anything but good."

FOSTER TO BE HUNG.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 21.

In the case of Foster, the car hook murderer, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the court below, and ordered the

court to execute its sentence. -On last Saturday night an explosion took place on the steamer Julia St. Clair, from Apa-iachicola, when four miles from Eufauls. Three negroes were killed, and the engineer, Ben Berry, and ten negroes badly scalded. The disaster happened at midnight, and the